LAKELAND

INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN:

EAST FRENCHMAN LAKE LOCAL PLAN

1984
St. Paul

Energy & Natural Resources
Regional Resource Management Committee
Northeast Region

85-1878/

Approved August 31, 1984

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The East Frenchman Lake local planning area covers about 16300 hectares (40320 acres) within the Lakeland Subregional Integrated Resource Planning Area.

In July, 1983, the Regional Resource Management Committee (RRMC) for the Northeast and Athabasca Regions directed that a local plan be completed for that part of the Lakeland Subregional Integrated Resource Planning Area included within Resource Management Area K of the Lakeland Plan, covering an area immediately east of Frenchman Lake. The local plan was to consider the opportunities for agricultural (grazing) development while, at the same time, mitigating the impact on other public land and public resource users as a consequence of agricultural development. An integrated approach to development of the local plan was used, with the direct involvement of regional representatives of the Public Lands Division, Fish and Wildlife Division, Alberta Forest Service and the Resource Evaluation and Planning Division of Alberta Energy and Natural Resources. Consultation and referral was also carried out with the Mineral Resources Division, Alberta Energy and Natural Resources.

The plan identifies seven blocks of land with potential for improved grazing development. At full development, 5835 animal unit months of grazing will be provided. As the grazing opportunities are developed the following general criteria will be recognized (for detail see the various plan conclusions):

Forestry -- All commercially valuable timber will be liquidated within areas identified for improved grazing development. Active management of forested lands within the planning area will be undertaken by the Alberta Forest Service. Farmers will be encouraged to conduct major burning programs when fire hazards are at their lowest levels.

Fish and Wildlife -- Clearing for range improvement will be limited to 50 percent of the total disposition area within each of the seven blocks identified.

Public access will be maintained on leased land by appropriate conditions attached to leases in accordance with direction given in the East Frenchman Lake Local Plan.

Impacts of agricultural developments on fisheries and wildlife, particularly where development may affect fur resources and moose, will be minimized.

Predators -- Livestock and other nuisance wildlife problems which would require additional expenditure by the Fish and Wildlife Division will be minimized.

There was public consulation with the trapping permit holders who, potentially, may be affected by the proposed developments. The local plan approach is to allow trapping to be maintained to the current levels of harvest.

Mineral Resources -- Where agricultural lease, sale and development takes place, the pre-emptory rights of existing oil and gas lease holders will be recognized.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In July, 1983 the Regional Resource Management Committee (RRMC) of the Northeast and Athabasca Regions directed that a local plan be completed for the East Frenchman Lake Resource Management Area (RMA) within the Lakeland Integrated Resource Planning Study Area (Maps 1 and 2 attached). The local plan commencement was contingent upon approval of the Lakeland Integrated Resource Plan by the Resource Integration Committee. The plan was only to deal with RMA--K. and the potential for agricultural development.

The East Frenchman Lake local planning area covers about 16300 hectares (40320 acres/63 square miles). At the request of the regional director of Public Lands Division, Northeast Region, Alberta Energy and Natural Resources, a detailed (1:15000) inventory, entitled An Integrated Resource Inventory of the Special Lakeland Area Physical Land and Forage Classifications (S. Sudi Kocaoglu and Kathleen E. Jacques Bennett) was carried out and completed in February, 1983, by the Land Classification and Resource Inventory Sections of the Resource Evaluation Branch, Resource Evaluation and Planning Division, Alberta Energy and Natural Resources.

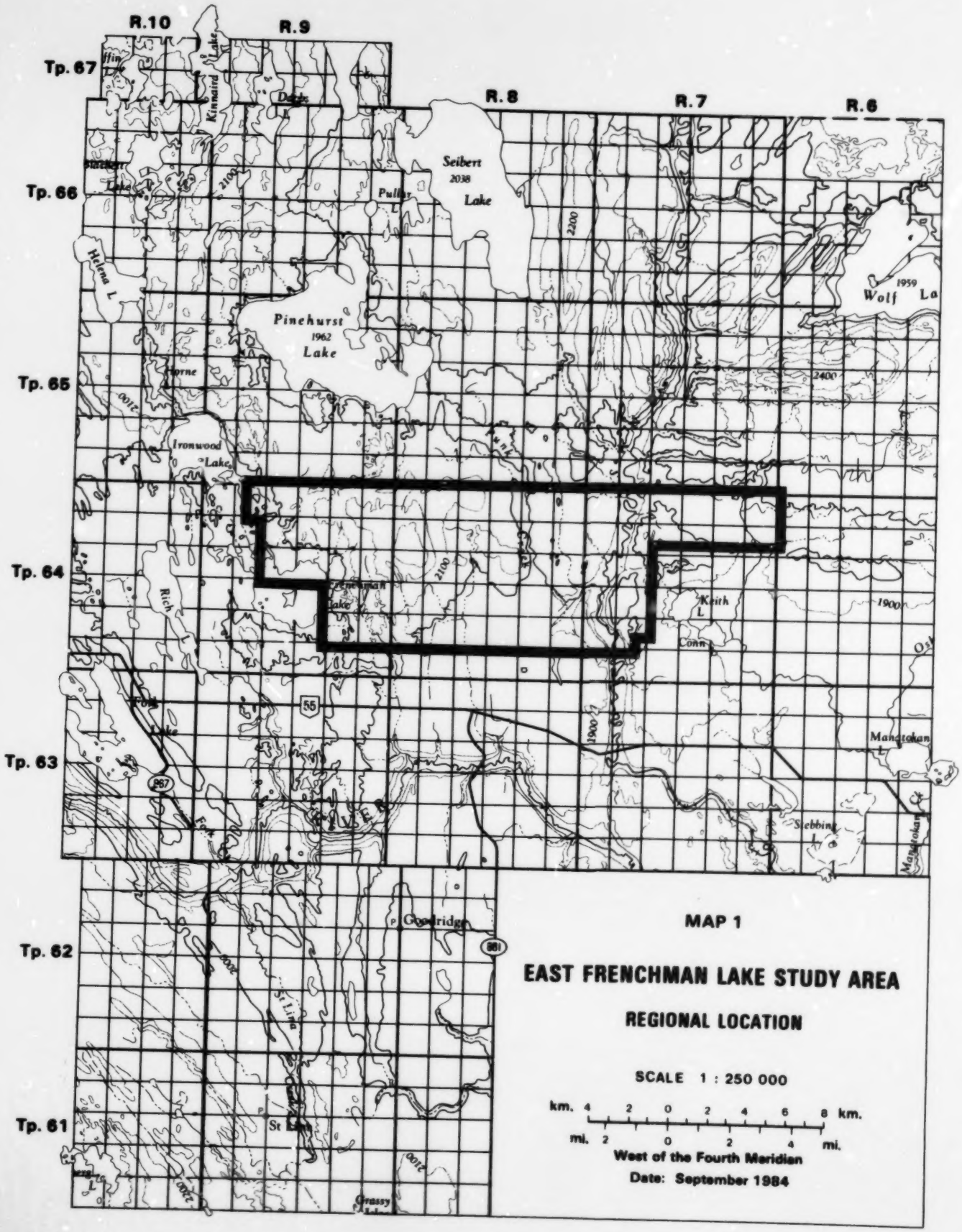
2. ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The RRMC based on representation made by the regional director of Public Lands recognized the following issues:

- --There is increasing demand within and adjacent to the southern portion of the Lakeland study area for improved and unimproved grazing lease opportunities.
- --There are important wildlife and fisheries resources which provide important hunting and fishing opportunities in the area described by the RMA.
- --There are timber resources which are valuable for community use within the RMA.
- --An integrated approach must be taken to develop a plan and program, for the provision of grazing opportunities within the RMA

3. APPROACH

The RRMC requested that the Regional Resource Co-ordinator, Resource Evaluation and Planning Division, initiate local-level planning activity through direct involvement of representatives from the Public Lands and Fish and Wildlife Divisions' regional offices and a representative from the Lac La Biche Forest staff (Appendix A).



MAP 1

EAST FRENCHMAN LAKE STUDY AREA

REGIONAL LOCATION

SCALE 1 : 250 000

km. 4 2 0 2 4 6 8 km.

mi. 2 0 2 4 mi.

West of the Fourth Meridian

Date: September 1984

Ironwood

Fire Lookout

35'

Tp. 64

Laurette Island

LAKE

Creek

Sand

River

2000

2025

2050

2075

54°30'

111°30'

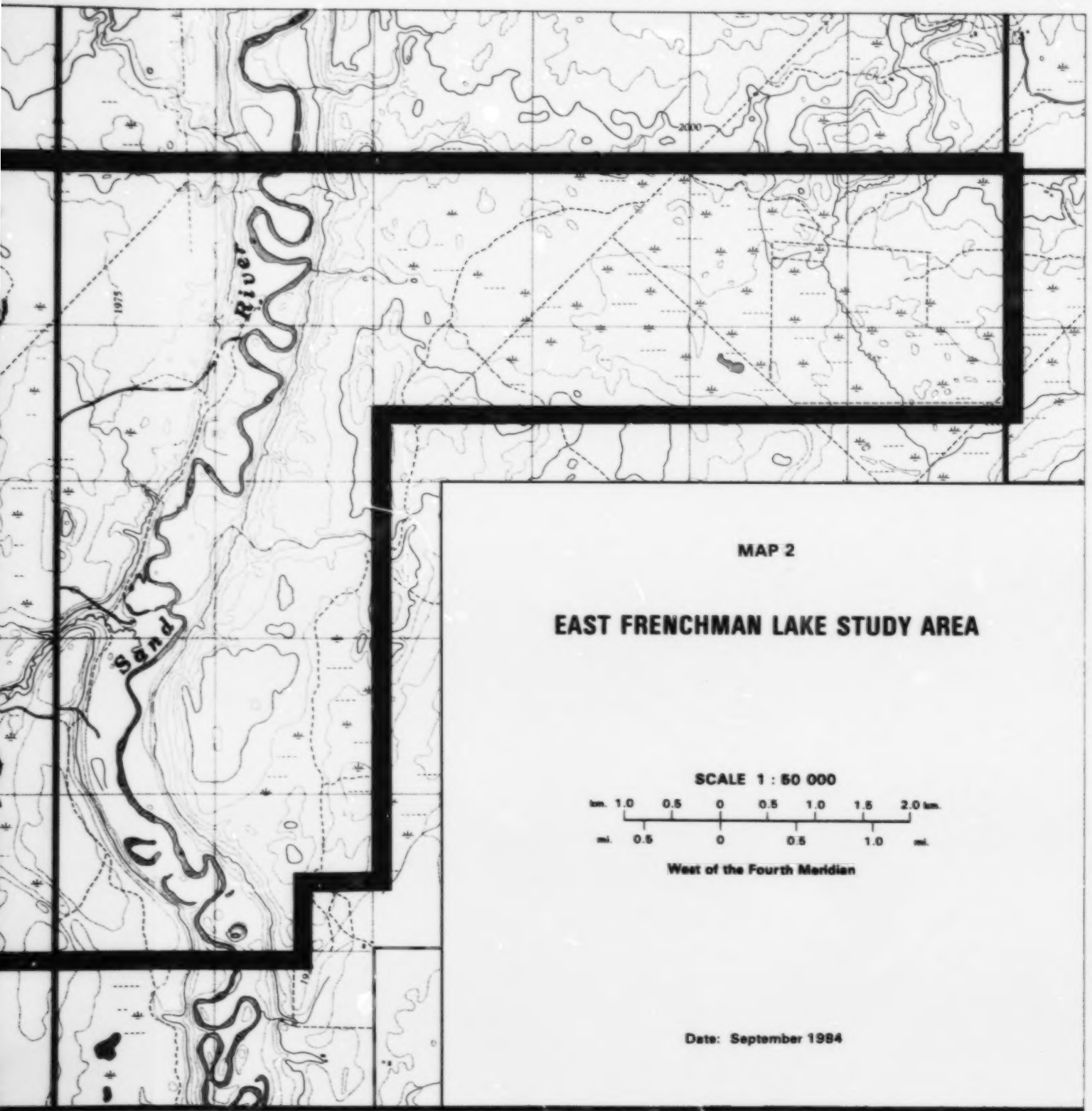
R.10

25'

20'

R.9

15'



MAP 2

EAST FRENCHMAN LAKE STUDY AREA

SCALE 1 : 50 000

km. 1.0 0.5 0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 km.

mi. 0.5 0 0.5 1.0 mi.

West of the Fourth Meridian

Date: September 1984

10' 05'

R.8

The RRMC also directed that all local planning activity must:

--Be consistent with the Lakeland Integrated Resource plan as approved in the Integrated Resource Plan: Lakeland Subregional Plan: Draft Plan, May, 1984 (see Appendix B).

--Be consistent with process for developing local plans as described in the paper "A System for Integrated Resource Planning in Alberta" (June, 1983), prepared on behalf of the Resource Integration Committee chaired by the director, Resource Planning Branch, Resource Evaluation and Planning Division, Alberta Energy and Natural Resources (Appendix C).

--Be consistent with resource planning objectives to be identified by the RRMC as part of the terms of reference.

--Recognize that the East Frenchman Lake local plan area is within Alberta Environment's Cold Lake - Beaver River water management study area.

4. RESOURCE PLANNING OBJECTIVES AND PLAN CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Background

As directed by the Regional Resource Management Committee, Northeast and Athabasca Regions, the plan conclusions included here are consistent with the management intent described in the Lakeland Integrated Resource Plan (see Appendix A). The planning team identified a setback of approximately 400 metres (1/4 mile) from the shore of Frenchman Lake in order to account for potential recreational and environmental management opportunities (Resource Management Area B of the Lakeland Integrated Resource Plan). The plan conclusions are based on objectives set out in the terms of reference (developed September, 1983) for agriculture, forestry, fish and wildlife, and mineral resources. The plan conclusions apply only to Resource Management Area K - East Frenchman Lake, as identified in the Integrated Resource Plan: Lakeland Sub-regional Plan Draft Plan (May 1984) co-ordinated by the Resource Planning Branch, Resource Evaluation and Planning Division, Alberta Energy and Natural Resources.

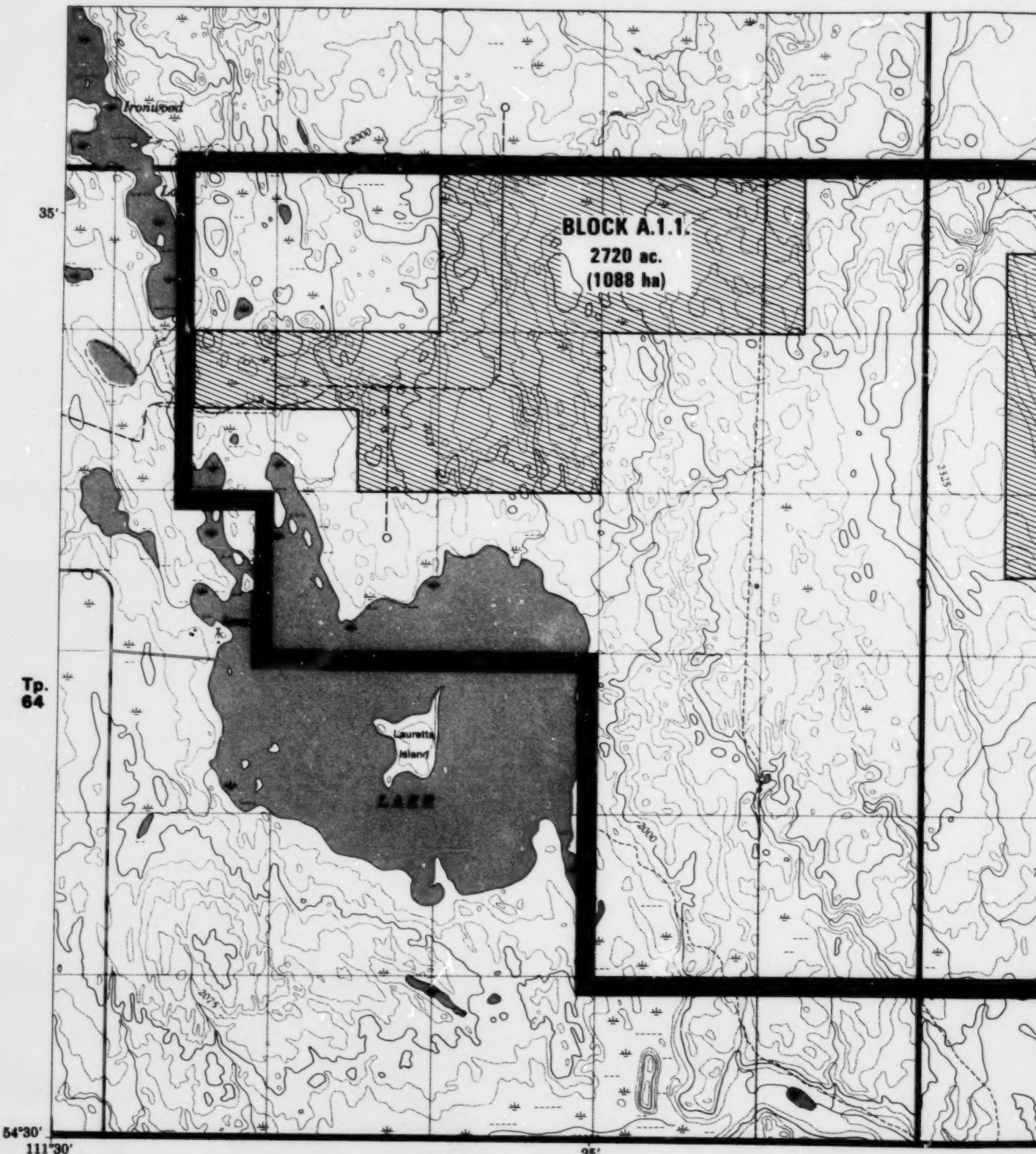
4.2 Agriculture Objectives

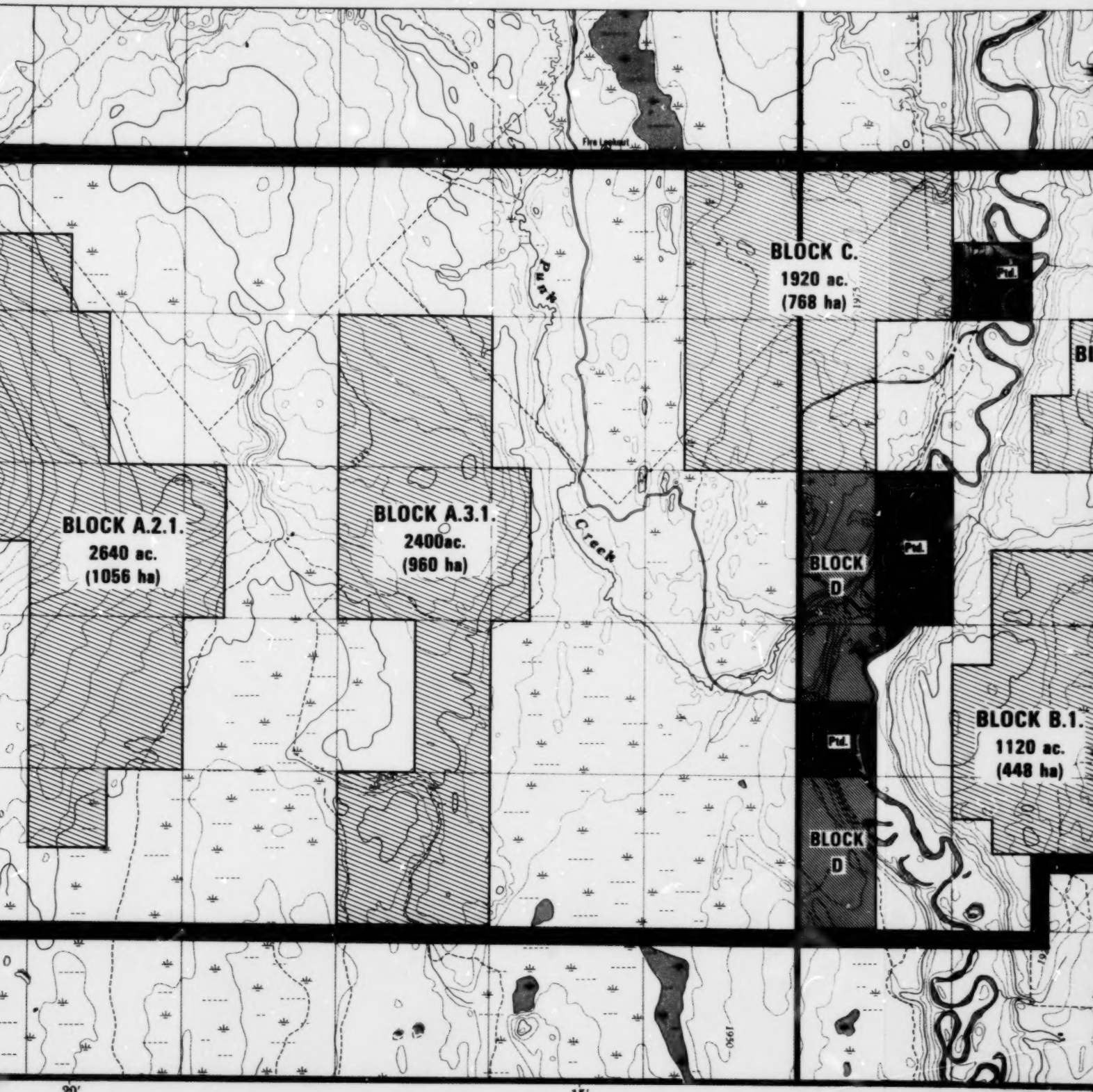
The agriculture objectives identified are to:

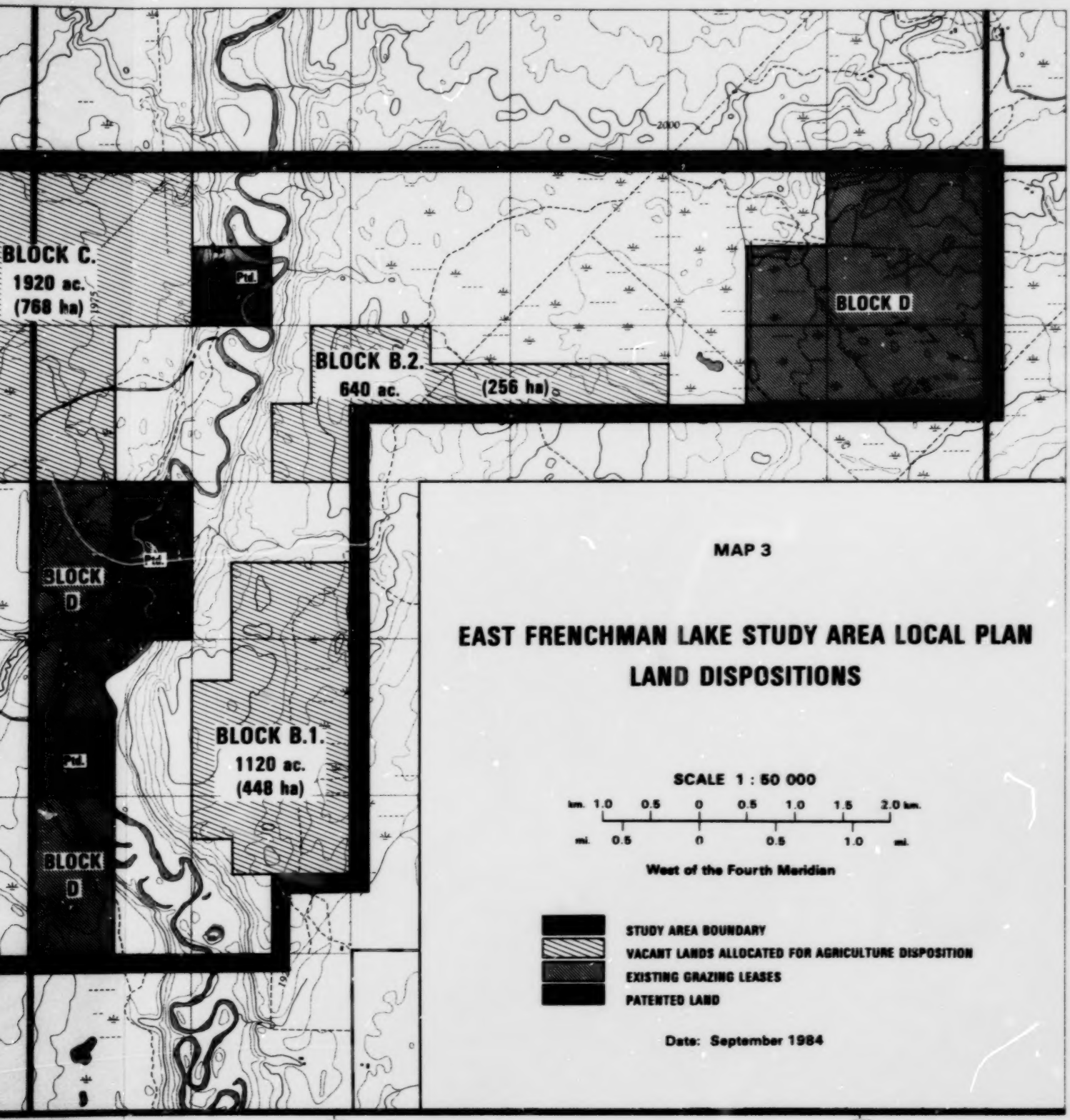
--Identify potential sites for improved and unimproved grazing opportunities.
--Provide a recommended program for designation of grazing lands for lease.
--Identify saleable/nonsaleable lands.
--Provide a recommended program for designation of lands available for sale and lands not to be disposed of through private sale for agricultural purposes.

4.2.1 Agriculture Plan Conclusion

In conjunction with the Fish and Wildlife Division and as a consequence of the Fish and Wildlife Division staff discussion with the trappers potentially afffected by agricultural improvement, the Public Lands Division identified seven "blocks" of land within the study area (Map 3) with potential for improved grazing development. The following table summarizes the total acreage (hectares) and approximate animal unit months (AUMs) after full development for each of the blocks:


BLOCK A.1.1.
2720 ac.
(1088 ha)
Ironwood
Laurette Island
LAKE
2000
2075
2325
35'
Tp.
64
54°30'
111°30'
25'
R.10


Fire Lookout
BLOCK C.
1920 ac.
(768 ha)
Pvt.
Park
BLOCK A.2.1.
2640 ac.
(1056 ha)
BLOCK A.3.1.
2400ac.
(960 ha)
Creek
BLOCK
D
Pvt.
BLOCK B.1.
1120 ac.
(448 ha)
Pvt.
BLOCK
D
1990
20'
R.9
15'



MAP 3

EAST FRENCHMAN LAKE STUDY AREA LOCAL PLAN
LAND DISPOSITIONS

SCALE 1 : 50 000

km. 1.0 0.5 0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 km.

mi. 0.5 0 0.5 1.0 mi.

West of the Fourth Meridian

- STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
- VACANT LANDS ALLOCATED FOR AGRICULTURE DISPOSITION
- EXISTING GRAZING LEASES
- PATENTED LAND

Date: September 1984

East Frenchman Lake Grazing Potential

BLOCK	ACRES	AUMs
A.1.1	2720 (1088 ha)	1380
A.2.1	2640 (1056 ha)	1340
A.3.1.	2400 (960 ha)	1220
B.1	1120 (448 ha)	570
B.2	640 (256 ha)	325
C	1920 (768 ha)	600
D	2100 (840 ha)	400
TOTAL	13540 (5416 ha)	5835

Provincial government policy in the White and Yellow areas is to sell Crown land for agriculture unless there is some justifiable reason not to sell (i.e. conservation, timber, wildlife habitat, recreation, watershed protection, commercial sand and gravel, potential industrial or subdivision development, access). The Public Lands Division, in conjunction with other public land management agencies, will identify public lands suitable for sale in accordance with Public Lands Division access policy.

4.3 Forestry Objectives

The forestry objectives identified are to:

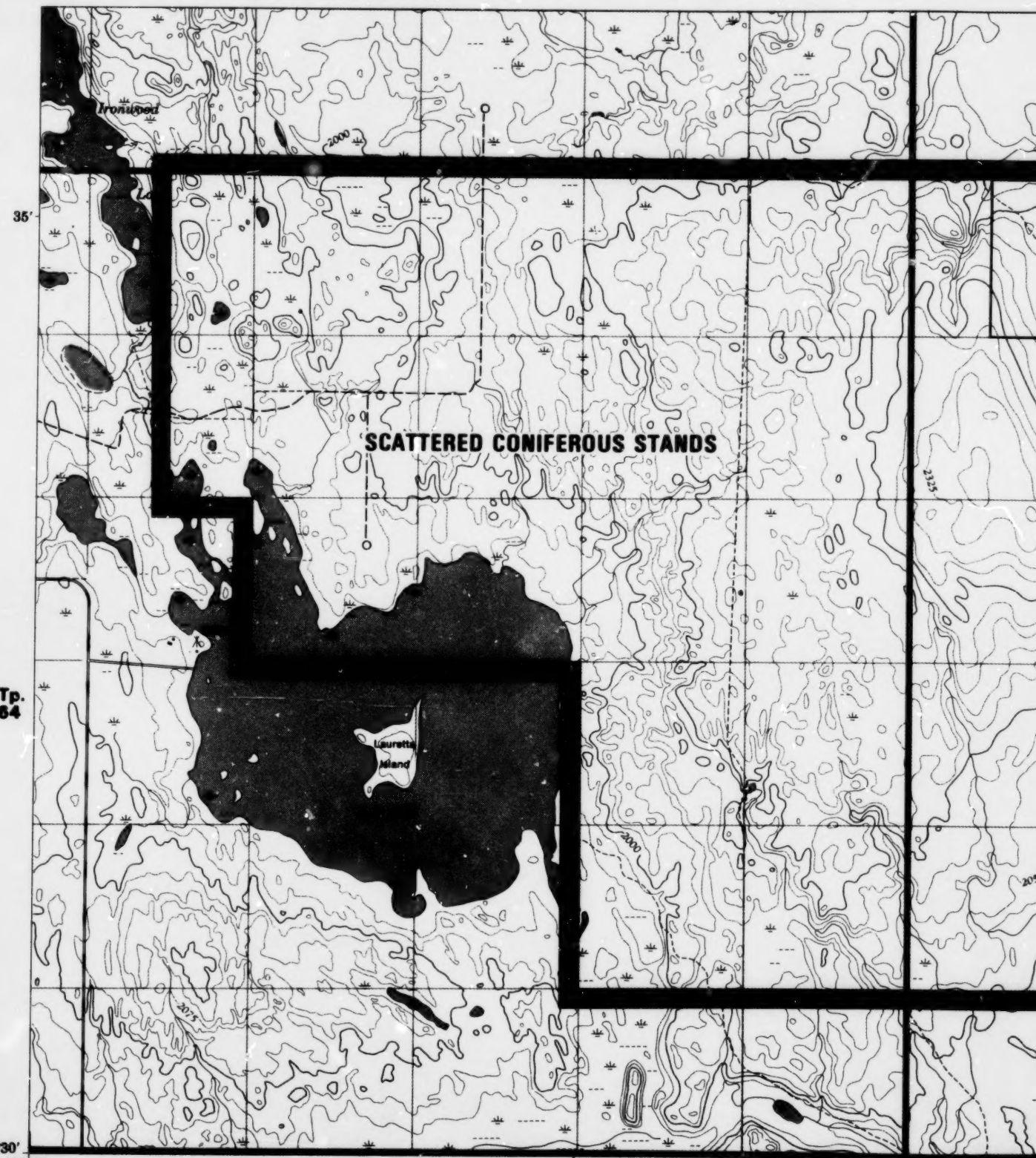
--Identify potential sites suitable for community woodlot designation.

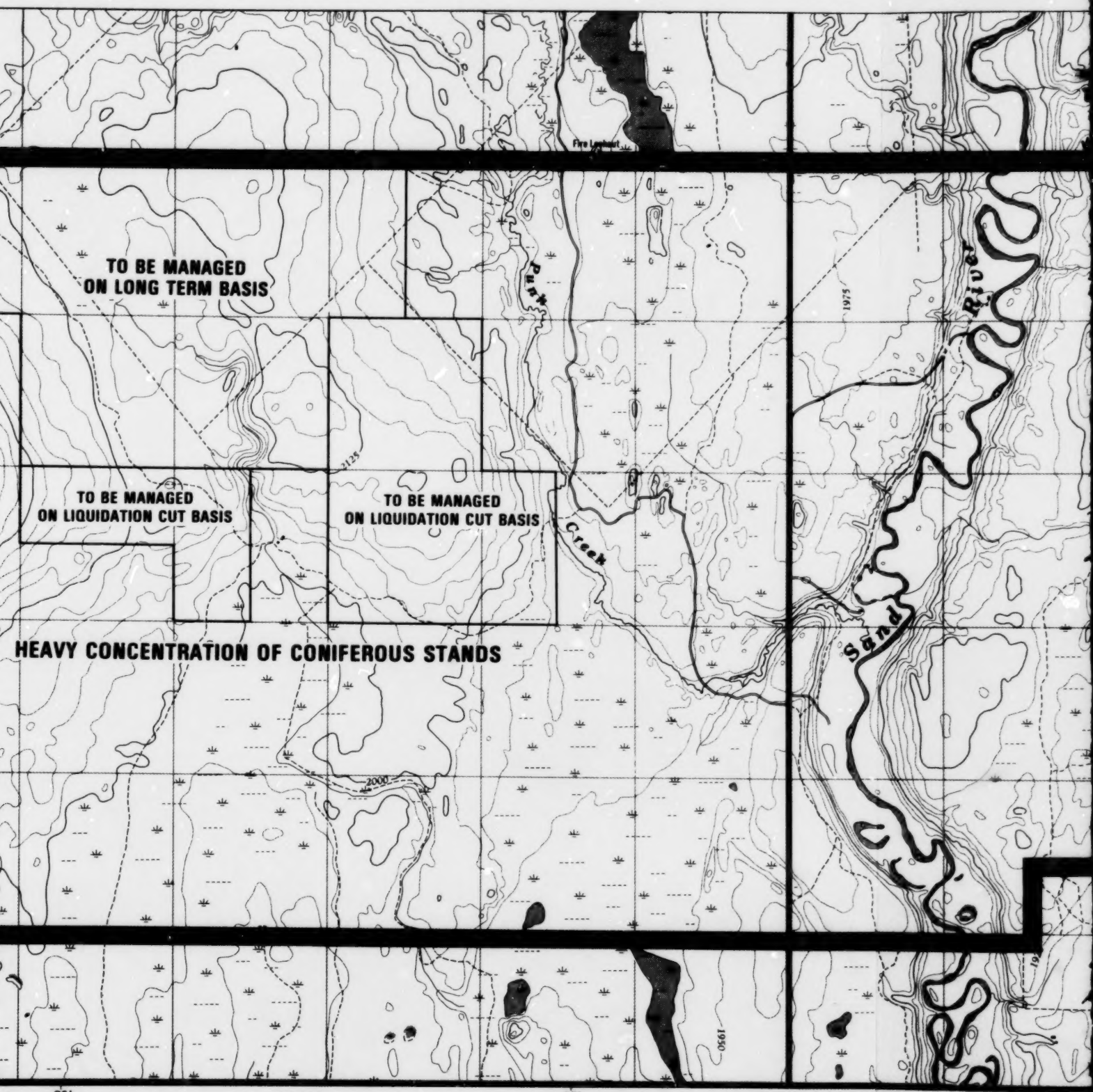
--Integrate timber harvesting, on a liquidation basis, for lands identified for improved grazing.

--Develop a strategy for fire prevention and protection within the East Frenchman Lake local plan study area.

4.3.1 Forestry Plan Conclusion

Integration of Timber Harvesting. Within the East Frenchman Lake study area, approximately 1147 hectares of land support merchantable spruce and pine sawlog and pulpwood-size timber stands. These stands contain an estimated 54043 cubic metres of saw timber and 54534 cubic metres of pulpwood-size timber (Map 4). The timber resources range from scattered coniferous stands in the western portion of the study area to a heavy concentration in the north half of Twp 64, Range 9, West of the 4th Meridian to a mixture of pine/black spruce stands in the eastern portion.

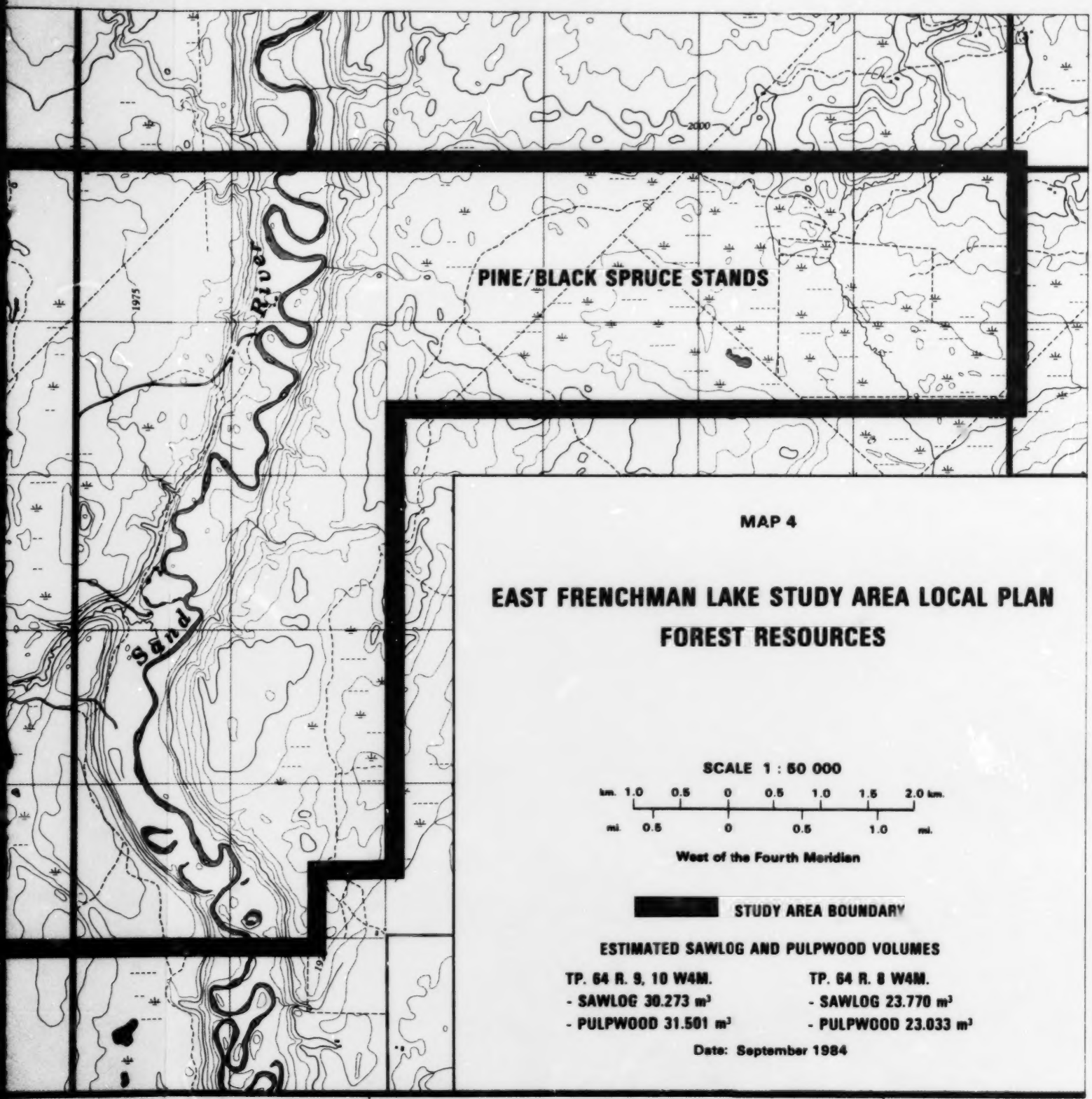

Ironwood
2000
35'
SCATTERED CONIFEROUS STANDS
2325
Tp.
64
Laurette
Island
2000
2075
54°30'
111°30'
25'
R.10


Fire Lookout
TO BE MANAGED
ON LONG TERM BASIS
Park
Creek
2125
1975
River
Sand
TO BE MANAGED
ON LIQUIDATION CUT BASIS
TO BE MANAGED
ON LIQUIDATION CUT BASIS
HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF CONIFEROUS STANDS
2000
1950

20'

R.9

15'



MAP 4

EAST FRENCHMAN LAKE STUDY AREA LOCAL PLAN
FOREST RESOURCES

SCALE 1 : 50 000

km. 1.0 0.5 0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 km.

mi. 0.5 0 0.5 1.0 mi.

West of the Fourth Meridian

STUDY AREA BOUNDARY

ESTIMATED SAWLOG AND PULPWOOD VOLUMES

TP. 64 R. 9, 10 W4M.	TP. 64 R. 8 W4M.
- SAWLOG 30.273 m^3	- SAWLOG 23.770 m^3
- PULPWOOD 31.501 m^3	- PULPWOOD 23.033 m^3

Date: September 1984

10' 05'

R.8

The area with heaviest concentration of sawlog volume lies in Twp 64, Range 9, West of the 4th Meridian. This site supports 30273 cubic metres of sawlog and 31501 cubic metres of pulpwood. Since the area falls within White Area boundaries no reforestation has been conducted on the cutover areas. In considering present timber management policy and the future demands expected for agricultural lands in this area, a liquidation cut is recommended. The liquidation should be considered over the next three to five years. To supply the high demand for timber resources by local farming communities, the Forest Service should concentrate efforts on timber management within the Lakeland Integrated Resource Planning Area immediately to the north of the Frenchman Lake study. By practising extensive timber management supplemented by larger-scale reforestation and afforestation programs, this would ensure a continuous supply of timber resources for the agricultural communities' use.

In the area immediately East of Frenchman Lake (parts of Ranges 9 and 10) liquidation of merchantable timber stands are recommended only on stands that fall within the proposed clearing boundaries for improved grazing programs. Coniferous stands that follow water courses or that will fall within game corridors outside planned rang improvement program sites should be left to provide habitat for fur-bearing animals and other wildlife that prefer mixedwood habitat forest cover.

The northeastern portion of Twp 64, Range 9, West of the 4th Meridian will be harvested over the next five years to liquidate all merchantable timber volumes.

The central and eastern parts of the study area are poorly-drained lowlands which support a forest cover of tamarack, black spruce bog and brushland. The timber resources in this area would provide post and pole material for use as fencing.

In the area west of the Sand River the undulating topography supports a forest cover complex of aspen and, pine with black spruce in low-lying areas. The timber resource in this area is suitable for post and poles. However because of sensitive sandy pine ridges, it is recommended that this portion of the study area have minimal harvesting take place, and then only on sites which have good potential for rapid revegetation.

In the area east of Punk Creek, the presence of ridges and depressions, in conjunction with differences in the thickness of the sandy overlay, account for a variation in forest cover. There are stands of pine, black spruce, white spruce and aspen with small areas of Tamarack. The older coniferous stands would provide a source of posts and pole-timber volumes with some types of merchantable sawlog material. Harvesting can be done in this area with minimal impact to the soils.

The area east of the Sand River has a variety of forest cover types of pine, white spruce, black spruce, aspen and some tamarack bogs. Merchantable stands of mature pine and spruce would provide some sawlog volumes to be harvested on a liquidation basis. Other stands of pine and spruce would provide post and pole volumes. The following summarizes merchantable timber volume for the study area:

East Frenchman Lake
Merchantable Timber Volume Summary

	AREA	SAWLOG VOLUME	PULPWOOD VOLUME
Eastern Portion of RMA-K - East Frenchman Lake Study Area (64-9-W4 and 64-19-W4)	658.1 ha (1645 acres)	30273 m^3	31501 m^3
Western Portion of RMA-K - East Frenchman Lake Study Area (64-8-W4)	489.7 ha (1224 acres)	23770 m^3	23033 m^3
Total	1147.8 ha (2869.5 acres)	54043 m^3	54534 m^3

Through coordinated planning, liquidation harvest of merchantable timber stands in the western portion of the study area (Blocks A.1.1 and A.2.1; see map 3) would be scheduled before any range improvement clearing programs. Where the largest timber volumes occur, they will be liquidated over a period of five years on a planned annual cut. Harvesting of tamarack and black spruce would provide fence post material for the farming communities' use.

In the eastern portion of the study area, harvesting should be planned during a time period and on sites which are not highly susceptible to environmental damage. The ridges throughout this area support very sandy soils which are susceptible to environmental damage.

Strategy For Fire Prevention. To reduce the possibility of wildfire spreading from agricultural developments, the farmers will be encouraged to conduct major burning programs during the late fall when fire hazards are at their lowest levels. Present fire lookouts at Sand River and Heart Lake should provide adequate detection coverage.

Suppression forces based out of LaCorey and Beaver Lake ranger stations will ensure fire starts are immediately actioned to prevent large fires within the study area and to reduce the threat of fire spreading into the northern portion of the lakeland planning area.

4.4 Fish and Wildlife Objectives

The fish and wildlife objectives identified are to:

--Maintain resident moose populations to support recreational use.

--Maintain trapping as a viable industry.

--Identify areas suitable for the enhancement and maintenance of moose habitat.

--Designate lands to be managed for moose habitat maintenance and enhancement.

--Maximize the production of all valuable wildlife species in concert with forestry and agricultural management.

--Insure that agricultural or forestry developments do not degrade fish habitat in the local plan or adjacent resource management areas.

--Maintain public access for user groups.

--Avoid predator-livestock and other nuisance wildlife problems which would require additional Fish and Wildlife Divisional expenditure (manpower, equipment, supplies to remove certian wildlife species).

4.4.1 Fish and Wildlife Plan Conclusion

After discussion among regional Public Lands Division, Fish and Wildlife Division, and trapping permit holders in the East Frenchman Lake local planning area, the following plan considerations for fisheries and wildlife resources in conjunction with agricultural development have been made:

Land Clearing. Range improvements (clearing) will be limited to 50 percent of the total disposition area within each block identified as having potential for improved grazing. (Map 3 and summary table under "Agriculture: Plan Conclusion", section 4.2.1.)

Public/Resource Access. Identified public access routes (trails) will be recognized and maintained as such. On-off dates for grazing will be identified as a condition of grazing lease, to complement public access.

Trappers will be guaranteed continued access, on leased lands, for trapping purposes.

The location of gates and trails on leased lands are to consider the needs of trappers; specific locations for gates are to be worked out between the trapper and the lessee to ensure that trapper access is maintained and disruptions to both the trappers and the lessees are minimized.

General Wildlife and Fisheries Management. The advice of the Fish and Wildlife Division will be sought in drawing up specific clearing patterns. This will be done in order to maximize the potential for wildlife production on leased lands, to benefit trappers and recreational users.

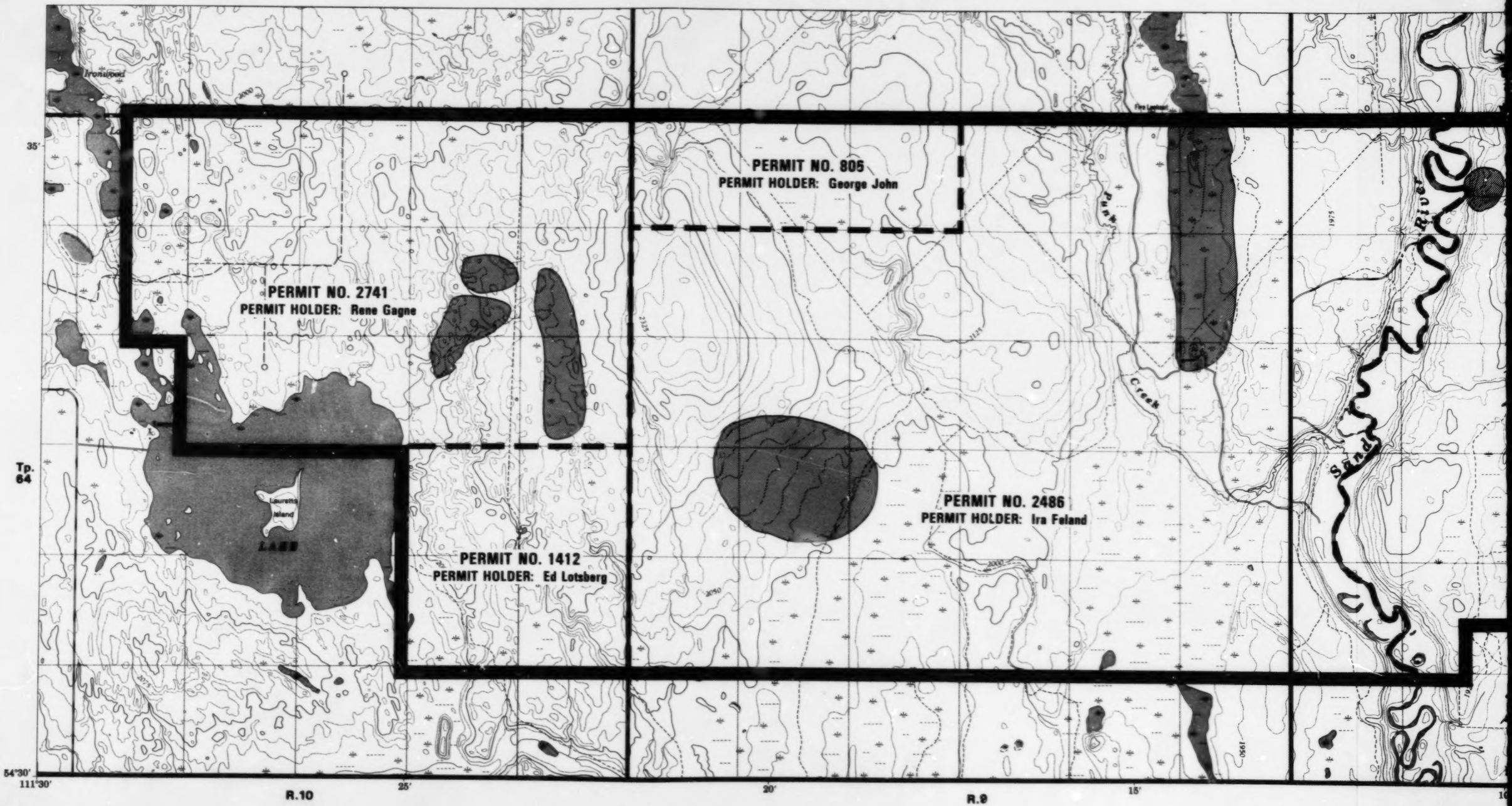
Trappers are to be given an opportunity to take advantage of salvage timber on leased lands within their respective trapping areas. Trappers will be considered for local timber permits, along with other applicants, in utilizing the timber-permit draw system currently in place and used by the Alberta Forest Service, Lac La Biche Forest.

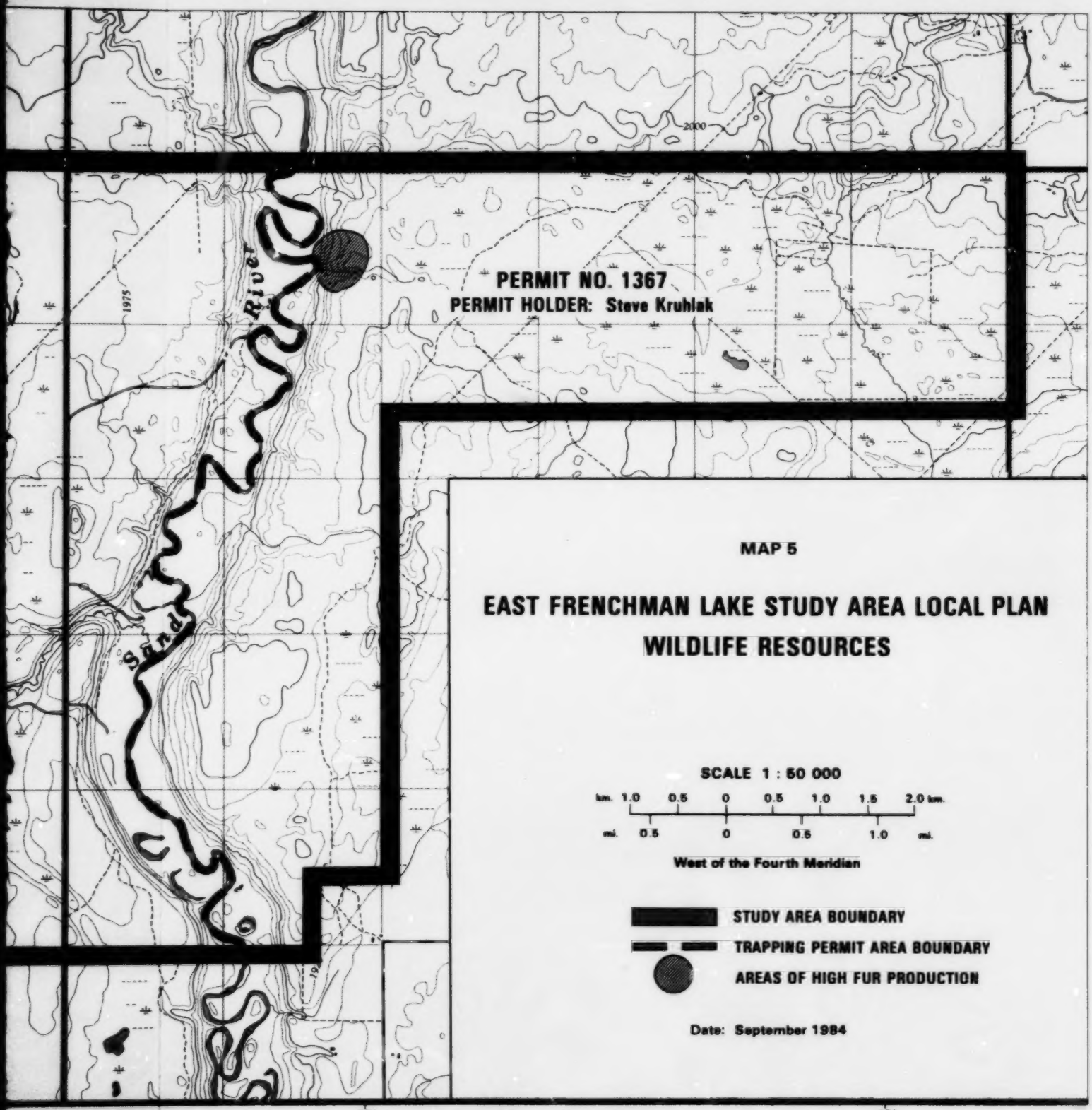
The trapping industry will be maintained at its current level. Substantial input was received from the registered trappers, and the proposal seeks to minimize disruptions as a consequence of future agricultural developments and also retain the most important trapping habitats. Planning of clearing patterns will also present the opportunity to take advantage of possibilities for the enhancement of production of certain furbearers (Map 5).

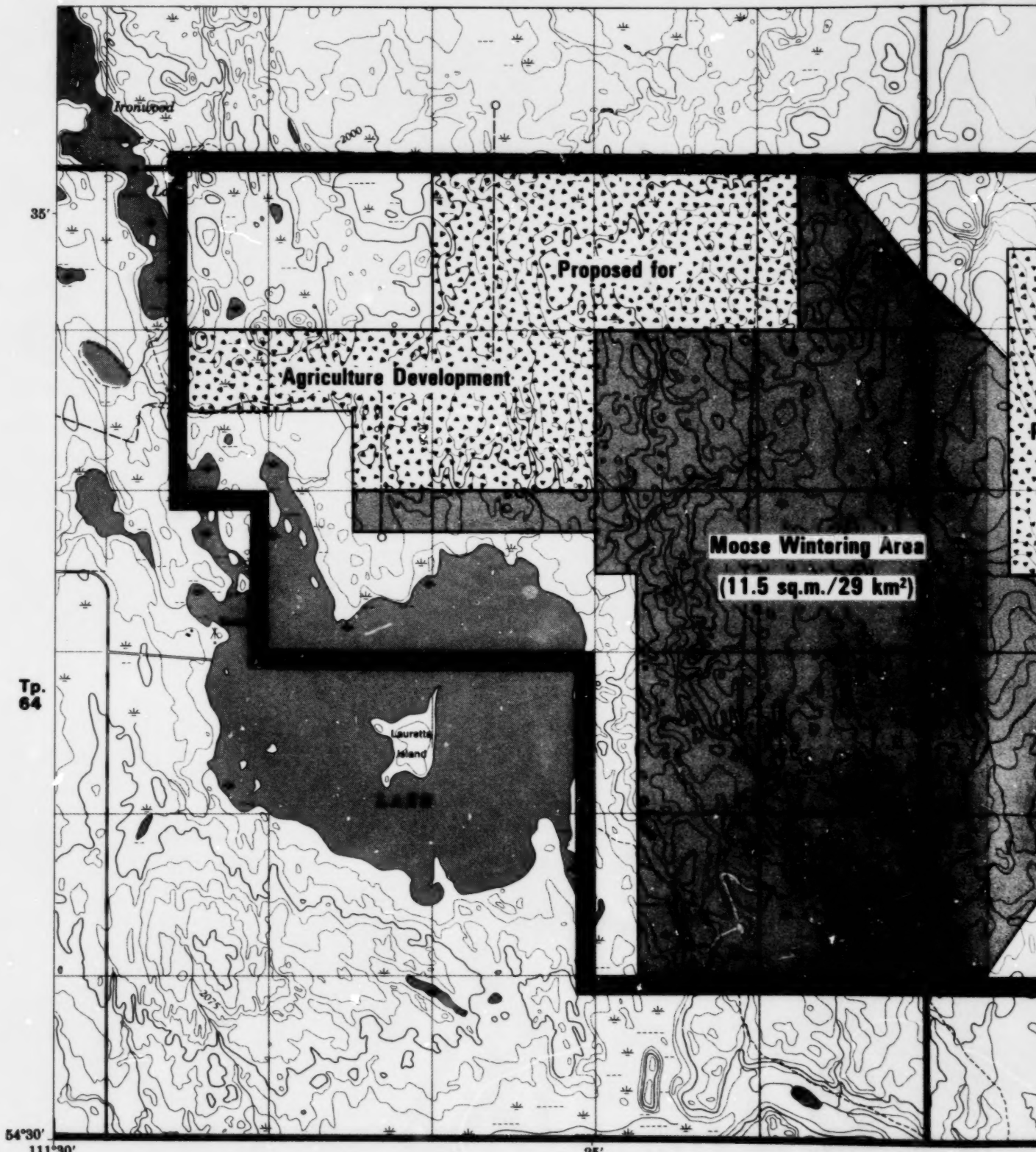
Maintenance of general wildlife productivity throughout the area in conjunction with agricultural or timber management developments will be met, primarily, by incorporating specific measures at the detailed development planning level. Fish habitat protection has been largely accomplished already by establishing buffers adjacent to most important streams. Further refinements may be incorporated at the detailed development planning level.

There will be no direct assistance for the management of nuisance wildlife. Damage permits will be made available through local Fish and Wildlife offices for control of nuisance wildlife.

Moose. Maintenance of the usefulness of an area east of Frenchman Lake for year-round occupancy by moose and especially for moose wintering will occur. The proposal calls for 11.5 square miles (29.4 km^2) of an identifed moose wintering area within the RMA to be retained as a wildlife management area. By employing special management techniques (habitat enhancement and winter access control), moose will be encouraged to continue to winter in the area (Map 6).


PERMIT NO. 805
PERMIT HOLDER: George John
PERMIT NO. 2741
PERMIT HOLDER: Rene Gagne
PERMIT NO. 1412
PERMIT HOLDER: Ed Lotsberg
PERMIT NO. 2486
PERMIT HOLDER: Ira Feland
Ironwood
Laurette Island
LAKE
Creek
River
Sand
35'
Tp. 64
54°30'
111°30'
R.10
25'
20'
R.9
15'


2000
1975
Sand River
PERMIT NO. 1367
PERMIT HOLDER: Steve Kruhlak
MAP 5
EAST FRENCHMAN LAKE STUDY AREA LOCAL PLAN
WILDLIFE RESOURCES
SCALE 1 : 50 000
km. 1.0 0.5 0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 km.
mi. 0.5 0 0.5 1.0 mi.
West of the Fourth Meridian
STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
TRAPPING PERMIT AREA BOUNDARY
AREAS OF HIGH FUR PRODUCTION
Date: September 1984
10'
05'
R.8


Ironwood
2000
35'
Proposed for
Agriculture Development
Moose Wintering Area
(11.5 sq.m./29 km²)
Tp.
64
Laurette
Island
2075
54°30'
111°30'
25'
R.10

Moose Wintering Area
(11.5 sq.m./29 km²)

Proposed for

Agriculture

Development

Fire Lookout

Creek

River

Sand

2000

1975

1950

20'

15'

10'

05'

R.9

R.8

MAP 6

EAST FRENCHMAN LAKE STUDY AREA LOCAL PLAN
WILDLIFE RESOURCES - MOOSE

SCALE 1 : 50 000

km. 1.0 0.5 0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 km.

mi. 0.5 0 0.5 1.0 mi.

West of the Fourth Meridian

STUDY AREA BOUNDARY

TO BE RETAINED AS MOOSE WINTERING AREA

Date: September 1984

4.5 Mineral Resources Objectives

Although Mineral Resource objectives were not included in the terms of reference for the East Frenchman lake local plan, representatives of the Mineral Resources Division identified a number of leases within the study area (see map #7). As a consequence of the mineral leases and prospective agricultural development it was recommended that a plan conclusion for mineral resources be included in the East Frenchman Lake Local Plan.

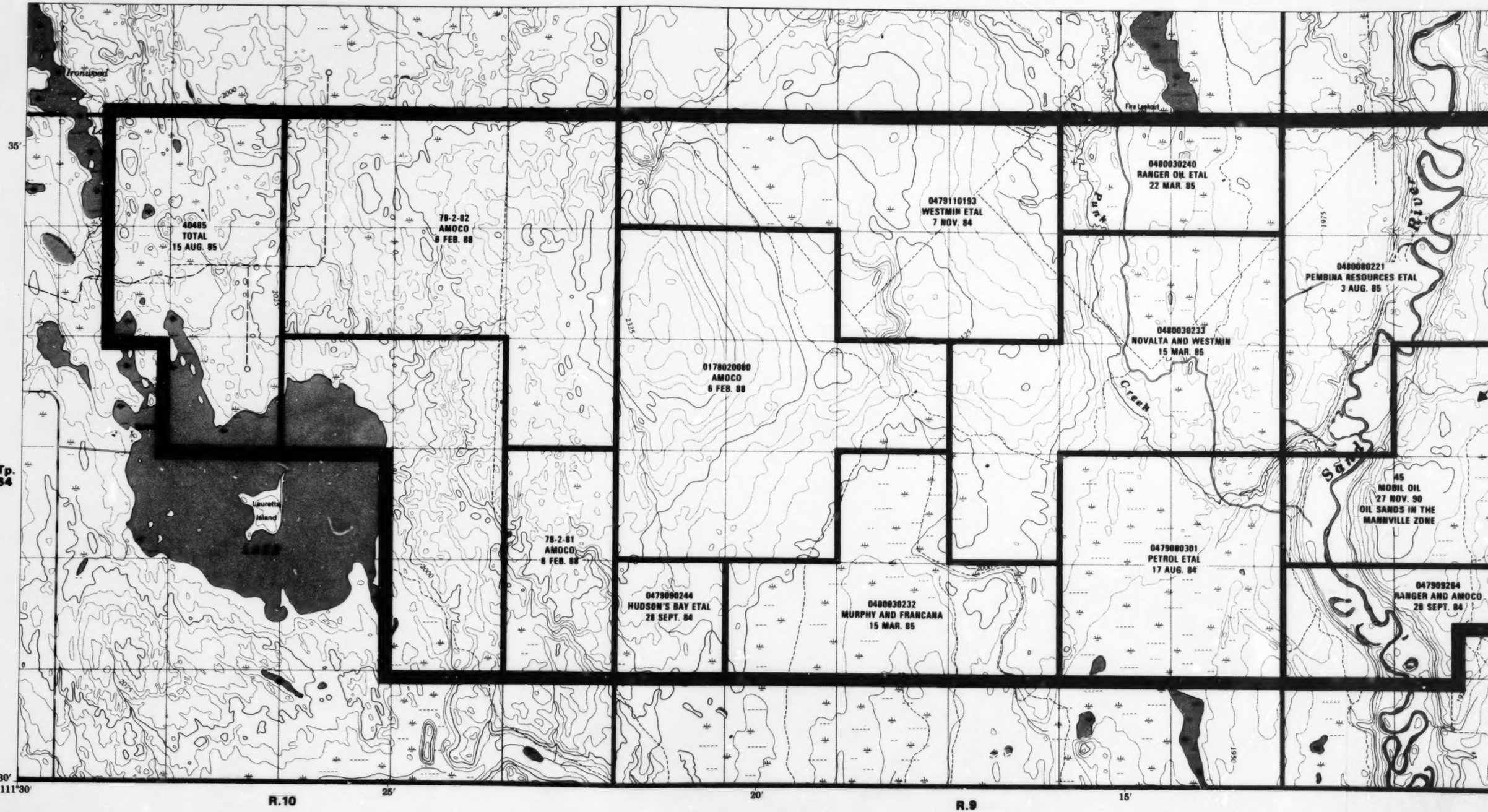
4.5.1 Mineral Resources Plan Conclusion

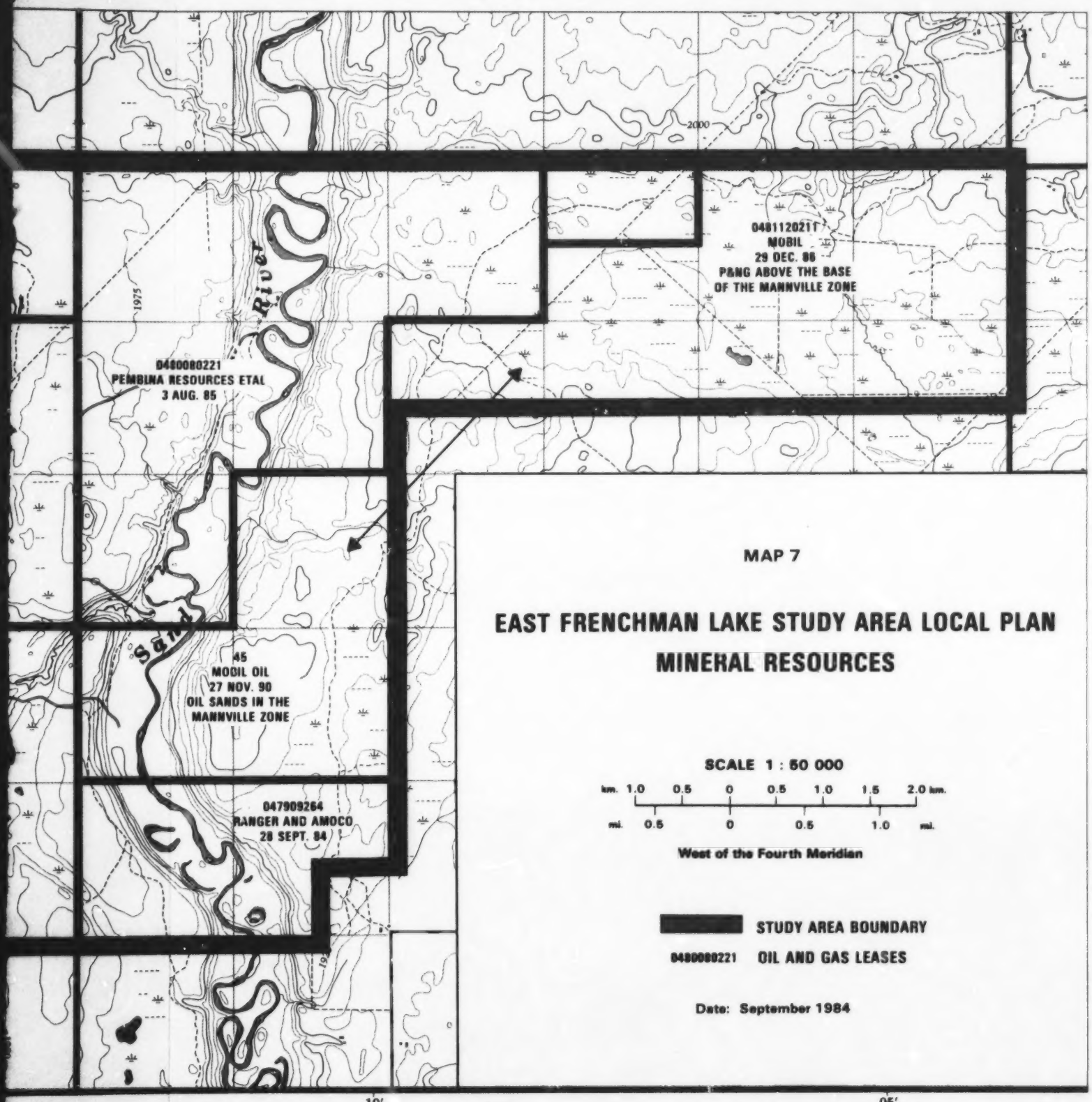
Where and as agricultural lease, sale and development takes place, the pre-emptory rights of existing oil and gas lease holders and any existing mineral resource developments must be recognized. As public lands are identified for agricultural lease, it should be recognized that compensation for any mineral resource related development will relate to replacement costs for agricultural improvements only.

Public lands which are identified for potential sale for agricultural use should first recognize the potential impact sale may have on existing mineral leases.

5. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Although a formal public involvement program has not to this date been defined for the East Frenchman Lake, considerable discussion has taken place with those people holding trapping permits in the local plan area. The affected trappers (both senior and junior partners) met with the Energy and Natural Resources Northeast and Athabasca Regions' Regional Resource Management Committee (RRMC) in Lac La Biche, January 30, 1984. Subsequent to that meeting, the team representatives from the regional office of the Public Lands Division and Fish and Wildlife Division were instructed by the RRMC to consider plan implications on trapping permit holders and to hold further discussions as necessary. The fisheries and wildlife plan conclusions were based, in large part, on the discussions with local trappers.


Ironwood
Fire Lookout
35'
40485
TOTAL
15 AUG. 85
78-2-82
AMOCO
6 FEB. 88
0479110193
WESTMIN ETAL
7 NOV. 84
0480030240
RANGER OIL ETAL
22 MAR. 85
Peace River
0480080221
PEMBINA RESOURCES ETAL
3 AUG. 85
0178020080
AMOCO
6 FEB. 88
0480030233
NOVALTA AND WESTMIN
15 MAR. 85
Creek
Tp.
64
Laurette
Island
78-2-81
AMOCO
6 FEB. 88
45
MOBIL OIL
27 NOV. 90
OIL SANDS IN THE
MANNVILLE ZONE
0479080301
PETROL ETAL
17 AUG. 84
0479090244
HUDSON'S BAY ETAL
28 SEPT. 84
0480030232
MURPHY AND FRANCANA
15 MAR. 85
047909284
RANGER AND AMOCO
28 SEPT. 84
54°30'
111°30'
R.10
25'
20'
R.9
15'



MAP 7

EAST FRENCHMAN LAKE STUDY AREA LOCAL PLAN
MINERAL RESOURCES

SCALE 1 : 50 000

km. 1.0 0.5 0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 km.

mi. 0.5 0 0.5 1.0 mi.

West of the Fourth Meridian

STUDY AREA BOUNDARY

0480080221 OIL AND GAS LEASES

Date: September 1984

R.8

The following is the list of trappers potentially affected by East Frenchman Lake Local Plan (Map 6):

Trappers Potentially Affected

NAME	ADDRESS	PERMIT NO.
Rene Gagne	St. Paul Area	2741
Ed Lotsberg	Glendon Area	1412
Ira Feland	Glendon Area	2486
George John	Bonnyville Area	806
Steve Kruhlack	Bonnyville Area	1367

6. PROVINCIAL PUBLIC AGENCY REVIEW

The terms of reference for the local plan were circulated to the Lakeland Subregional Plan government consultant agencies in September, 1983, (see Appendix B) for their review and comment. No comments were received from other than the regional operating Divisions and the Mineral Resources Division of Alberta Energy and Natural Resources.

This final plan will be circulated to the government consultant agencies and used by Alberta Energy and Natural Resources as the basis on which to seek co-operation and support for site development within the East Frenchman Lake local planning area.

APPENDIX A

East Frenchman Lake Local Plan

Planning Team Members,

Regional Resource Management Committee Members,

and Government Agency Consultants

September, 1983

Team Members

Public Lands Division Alberta Energy and Natural Resources	Gerry Dube Regional Supervisor
Fish and Wildlife Division Alberta Energy and Natural Resources	George Hamilton Regional Habitat Biologist
Alberta Forest Service Lac La Biche Forest Alberta Energy and Natural Resources	Bill Bereska Chief Ranger Beaver Lake District
Resource Evaluation and Planning Division Alberta Energy and Natural Resources	Jim Gendron Regional Resource Co-ordinator

Regional Resource Management Committee Members

Public Lands Division Alberta Energy and Natural Resources	Ron Ball Public Lands Division
Fish and Wildlife Division Alberta Energy and Natural Resources	Ray Makowecki Regional Director
Alberta Forest Service Alberta Energy and Natural Resources	Larry Huberdeau Forest Superintendent Lac La Biche Forest
	Jim Skrenek Forest Superintendent Athabasca Forest
Resource Evaluation and Planning Division Alberta Energy and Natural Resources	Jim Gendron Regional Resource Co-ordinator
Mineral Resources Division Alberta Energy and Natural Resources	Dave Luff Director Minerals Planning

Government Agency Consultants

Resource Evaluation and Planning Division Alberta Energy and Natural Resources	E.C. Wyldman Director Resource Planning Branch
Alberta Agriculture	Ralph Berkan Regional Director
Alberta Municipal Affairs	Gordon Hannon Manager Lakeland Planning Unit Planning Planning Branch
	John Leskiw Manager Improvement District 18 South
	Ron Harrison Native Secretariat
Alberta Tourism and Small Business	Jan Bloomfield Manager, Destination Planning Travel Alberta
	R.J. Blackburn Northern Development Branch
Alberta Culture	Art Looye Historic Sites Service
Alberta Transportation	Henri Hetu Regional Director
Alberta Recreation and Parks	K.H. McDonald Regional Director Operations and Maintenance Division

APPENDIX B

East Beaver Lake - East Frenchman Lake
Resource Management Area - K

From: Integrated Resource Plan:
Lakeland Subregional Plan. Draft Plan. Pages 56-59.
May, 1984. Alberta Energy & Natural Resources

3.11 East Beaver Lake - East Frenchman Lake Resource Management Area - K

Description

This resource management area is comprised of two portions. The western portion surrounds the eastern two-thirds of Beaver Lake. The eastern portion extends along the southern boundary of the Green Area from Frenchman Lake east, across the Sand River to the eastern boundary of the planning area. The boundaries of these areas are shown in Figures 3 and 5.

Management Intent

The management intents for both portions is to accommodate a number of resource objectives with an emphasis on agriculture. Operational management plans for these areas will be co-ordinated by a committee headed by Public Lands Division in conjunction with Resource Evaluation and Planning Division with representation from the Alberta Forest Service and Fish and Wildlife Division. The committee will identify areas suitable for improved grazing and tame hay production. In addition, the committee will identify areas that will be managed on a Community Farm Woodlot Program as well as areas suitable for wildlife habitat maintenance and improvement.

Resource Management Objectives

Agriculture - Grazing

To expand the forage base for improved and unimproved grazing through lease permit and sale dispositions to meet existing and future demands where there is no major conflict with the following:

1. Recreation objectives
2. Development for industrial purposes
3. Sand and gravel removal
4. Timber objectives
5. Conservation objectives
6. Watershed protection
7. Fisheries and wildlife objectives
8. Lack of developed road access

Oil Sands

To provide opportunities for industry to explore and to develop oil sands resources.

To encourage the establishment of pilot projects and commercial programs in oil sands recovery.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

To encourage continued orderly exploration and development of petroleum and natural gas resources in a manner that is compatible with environmental considerations.

To deplete each reservoir in accordance with practices of energy resource conservation.

Recreation

To ensure that the resource uses in this RMA do not impair the overall recreation priority of the Lakeland planning area.

To support the overall recreation objective for the area by developing any necessary facilities.

Timber

A) East of Beaver Lake Portion

To manage timber harvesting on a liquidation basis to meet local requirements in conjunction with the expanding land base for small-scale improved grazing.

B) East of Frenchman Lake Portion

i) To manage timber to meet local demands through a Community Farm Woodlot Program as identified by an operational management plan.
ii) To determine an annual production with unimproved grazing land uses.
iii) To integrate timber harvesting, on a liquidation basis to meet local demands on lands within this such area that are required to meet the demand for improved grazing as identified through an operational management plan to be coordinated by Public Lands Division, Alberta, Energy and Natural Resources.

Wildlife

See Common Resource Management Area Objectives on Table 3.

To maintain habitat of sufficient quality to support the seasonal and permanent residence of moose in TWP 64, R8, 9 and 10, TWP 65 and 66, R12 and 13 (between the Sand River and Frenchman Lake and both north and south of Beaver Lake).

See Common Resource Management Objectives for Coal, Fisheries, Quarriable and Metallic Minerals on Table 3.

Special Management Feature

To protect the Sand River Fen in N26, NE27, SE34, SW35, Twp 64-R8-W4.

Table 14

EAST BEAVER LAKE - EAST FRENCHMAN LAKE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA - K
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

ACTIVITY	MANAGEMENT INTENT	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES
1. Non-mechanical recreation	/	
2. Fishing	/	No commercial fishing will be permitted.
3. Hunting	/	
4. Trails (non-motorized)	P	Site specific conditions will be developed once projects are approved and funded.
5. Off-highway vehicle	P	Off-highway vehicles may be restricted to designated trails if such trails are identified.
6. Random camping	/	Site specific conditions will be developed by referral as necessary.
7. Primitive camping	P	Site specific conditions will be developed by referral once projects are approved and funded.
8. Intensive recreation	P	Site specific conditions will be developed once projects are approved and funded.
9. Scientific study	/	
10. Trapping	P	See Guidelines for Trapping page 24.
11. Timber harvesting	P	See Guidelines for Timber Harvesting page 21.
12. Continuous cropping	X	
13. Unimproved grazing	P	Grazing opportunities will be developed in a manner compatible with wildlife and timber objectives.
14. Improved grazing	P	Grazing opportunities will be developed in a manner compatible with wildlife and timber objectives. Improved grazing in the White Area includes clearing of trees, breaking up and working down of soil and the planting of tame hay or forage crops.
15. Petroleum and natural gas exploration and development	P	See Guidelines for Petroleum, Oil Sands and Natural Gas Activities page 22.
16. Oil sands exploration and development	P	See Guidelines for Petroleum, Oil Sands and Natural Gas Activities page 22.
17. Mineral exploration and development	P	Upon receipt of an exploration or development application guidelines will be prepared for each site specific area.
18. Coal exploration and development	P	Upon receipt of an exploration of development application guidelines will be prepared for each site specific area.
19. Access and utility corridors	P	Guidelines will be developed by referral as necessary. See Guidelines for Access and Utility Corridors page 23.
20. Commercial development	P	Site specific conditions will be written if applications are granted.
21. Industrial development	P	Site specific conditions will be written if applications are granted.
22. Residential	P	Site specific conditions will be written if applications are granted.
23. Habitat development	P	See Guidelines for Habitat Development page 24.
24. Surface resources	P	See Guidelines for Surface Resource Development page 24.
25. Cottaging	P	Site specific conditions will be written if applications are granted.

/ Compatible Use - Uses that are considered to be compatible with the intent of the resource management area under normal guidelines and land use regulations.

P Permitted Use - Uses that may be compatible with the intent of the resouce management area under certain circumstances and under special conditions and controls where necessary.

Non Permitted Use - Uses that are not compatible with the intent or capabilities of the resource management area.

APPENDIX C

Local Level Planning

From: A System for Integrated Resource Planning in Alberta. Page 21-24, June, 1983.

LOCAL LEVEL PLANNING

Scope

A Local level plan is relatively small in areal extent and addresses the issue of public land and resource use. The plans are initiated where and/or when two or more government agencies cannot agree on land or resource use. The mapping scale employed is usually 1:15 000 but may be smaller depending on the conflicts and size of area.

Purpose

Local level plans are developed to provide more detailed land and resource use parameters than are available at a subregional level, where a sub-regional level plan is in place. If no sub-regional plan is in place more emphasis will need to be placed on policy formulation to ensure overall consistency with regional goals and objectives.

Process

The planning process, for local level plans, provides an approach for the development of local integrated resource plans.

The seven steps employed are sequential in a critical path where completion of each step is required before any major amount of work can be completed on the next step. An exception to this is Data Collection and Analysis which is ongoing throughout the plan. New information may require going back to an earlier step to refine or clarify a point.

The seven steps in the planning process for local integrated resource plans are:

Process Steps	Documents Produced
1. Terms of Reference Development	Terms of Reference
2. Data Collection and Analysis	Background Information
3. Policy Formulation	Resource Management Policy
4. Plan Alternative Design	Draft Plan
5. Plan Preparation and Approval	Final Plan
6. Plan Implementation	
7. Plan Review	

* Step 3 may be modified if a sub-regional integrated resource plan has been completed.

Functional Responsibilities

The following functions and responsibilities are designated for the appropriate participants in the planning process:

1. Terms of Reference -

A local plan's terms of reference is the product of the initiation stage of the planning process. There are a variety of parties and individuals who may initiate a local plan. Usually a government agency will ask for plan initiation in response to numerous concerns and conflicts in a given area.

Once the decision is made to proceed, a regional media announcement is made, a planning area is delineated, and an interagency planning team is formed. The team's first task is to identify the issues, data requirements, and generally the scope and timing of the planning exercise. In association with the formal planning team, a group of consultants; both government agency and public interest groups, are invited to contribute their viewpoints to the terms of reference. The terms of reference is subject to endorsement by the Regional Resource Management Committee and to approval by the Resource Integration Committee.

2. Data Gathering and Analysis -

In the Terms of Reference, the data requirements for the plan are identified. For most local plans, the majority of the data gathering is accomplished in one summer field session if, in fact, field work is required. Once the data gathering task is organized, planning team members employ the resources of their agency or interest group in fulfilling their data input commitment for the planning team. This commitment is provided in the form of a series of resource background papers submitted to the team.

Data analysis is both an agency/group function and a team function. The first level of analysis is contained in the agency/group background papers and the second level is a result of team integration of these various inputs.

The team-generated document is subject to endorsement by the Regional Resource Management Committee and approval by the Resource Integration Committee.

3. Policy Review/Conflict Resolution and Management Options -

The policy formulation process involves the review of both the issues identified in the Terms of Reference and the planning team's analysis of the data. Input at this stage is in the form of a wide-range of objectives received from all parties involved in the planning process.

These objectives are then tested by the planning team as to whether they are appropriate in relation to the issues and the available data. In most instances, the team will generate a series of options which arrange the list of objectives with varying emphasis and priority. It should be noted that the objectives in the various options can be presented as written

"resource requirements" or as land requirements which would be presented as optional ways of allocating land uses on a map.

Input and review is solicited from the Regional Resource Management Committee. Endorsement of the management Options document by this committee is followed by approval by the Resource Integration Committee. When approved, the document is forwarded to the Natural Resource Advisory Committee for information.

4. Plan Design -

The objectives and land allocation scheme approved in the Resource Management Policy requires further elaboration in the plan document. Details are developed by the planning team, providing a series of guidelines that prescribe how integration of objectives will be achieved. These details relate parameters of time, location, and appropriate activity within a given geographical area.

The management guidelines prepared in the Plan Design supplement the objectives contained in the Resource Management Policy. This may be presented to endorsement/approval committees as options or a single team consensus.

The product of this step is the Draft Plan. When the team has completed its work on this document, it is endorsed, recommended and approved by the Regional Resource Management Committee. Subsequently, endorsement is solicited from the Resource Integration Committee and the Natural Resources Advisory Committee.

Development of the Final Plan document follows government committee review of the Draft Plan. When the Natural Resources Coordinating Council has endorsed the Draft Plan, final approval is sought by the Associate Minister of Public Lands and Wildlife from Cabinet Committee.

5. Implementation -

Implementation of a Local Plan is the responsibility of the resource management agencies. The implementation document provides a discussion of effective, day-to-day procedures for following through on management guidelines contained in the plan.

The Regional Resource Management Committee and the planning team co-operate in the development of the specific implementation document. When approved by the Regional Resource Management Committee, this document is provided to the Resource Integration Committee for their information.

Public Involvement

The involvement of both specific and general publics is incorporated throughout the planning process. The differences between these two categories of publics has been previously discussed.

During the Terms of Reference Development step, input is received from specific publics on the issues within the study area. The same group is provided with the draft of the Terms of Reference for review and comment. The planning team incorporates, as appropriate, the comments and forwards the document for approval.

In the development of the team generated background information document, input is solicited for specific publics. When prepared and endorsed/approved, the document is made generally available. A public meeting may be held to discuss the information.

Input in the form of lists of resource priorities are solicited from the public during the development of the Policy Options. Where appropriate, the draft Policy Options will be received by the publics and comments incorporated as appropriate. When the Resource Management Policy is approved, it is made available for general distribution.

As the planning team prepares to draft the plan document, public involvement is again sought. While the detail involved at this stage often precludes meaningful front-end involvement of the public, careful review of previous input can be best achieved at this time to ensure a common understanding between the planning team and the public. Public review and comment is sought when a Draft Plan is prepared.

When the government committees and Cabinet Committee have concluded their consideration of the plan, a media announcement of the availability of the plan for general review may be made. Plan review cycles will utilize the general comments of the public as a source to be considered if the plan is to be updated.